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that the first duty of a citizen is to marry, and that one of the greatest services one can render to society is to increase the number of individuals that compose that society. Estimates of the population of France are secured by evaluating the number of births, deaths, marriages, etc. The different social influences affecting population such as the physical strength of people, fecundity, morality, and emigration and immigration are then discussed.

The volume is written in the clear, concise, logical style so characteristic of the physiocratic writers, and should be valuable to students doing research work. The introductory pages by the editor contain information which is helpful to a more intelligent reading of the volume.

*Foreign Companies and Other Corporations.* By E. HILTON YOUNG.

Cambridge, England: The Cambridge University Press, 1912.

8vo, pp. xii+332. 12s. net.

The international scope of the activities of the modern corporation has given increased significance to the question whether or not artificial persons possess rights outside of the limits of the sovereignty in which they were created. The claim of the company form of organization for recognition by the laws of any state other than that of its origin has been declared, by eminent authorities, to rest upon no logical principle. Even if this is to be decided in favor of the corporation, a fertile field for debate remains in the discussion of the nature and extent of the powers which the corporation may legally exercise in the foreign state, and the laws from which these powers derive their binding force. Mr. Young presents a very able study of these questions in this book. The first part of the work is concerned with the determination of the universal principles of law governing the status, capacity, and nationality of foreign corporations; the second part, with a statement of the law of England, as determined by acts of Parliament and authoritative decisions. References to the leading cases complete the requirements necessary to commend the book to students of corporation law.

*Principes de la science morale et politique sur le luxe et les lois somptuaires.*

By NICOLAS BAUDEAU. Reprinted, with an introduction and analytical table by A. DUBOIS. Paris: Librairie Paul Geuthner, 1912. 8vo, pp. xix+32.

The first twenty-five pages of BaudEAU's little tract is given to the discussion "Du luxe et des lois somptuaires." Luxury, the author states, consists in the inversion of the natural order, of an increase in the non-productive expenses at the cost of the productive. "Magnificence" of whatever sort is not luxury unless it inverts the natural order. Likewise, to patronize foreign merchants is not luxury so long as it does not encroach on the sums necessary to be expended in order to keep the forces of production efficient. Sumptuary